

How Champagne is Made—
in New York, involving
north of

THE MOUNTAINEER

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, MONDAY, JULY 2, 1860.

THE MOUNTAINEER

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all advertisements previous to insertion.

LATE NEWS FROM BALTIMORE. —DOUGLAS NOMINATED.

We received, but too late to find space
in our last issue, news from St. Joseph,
by pony express, up till the 24th of June.
Telegraphic dispatches reported the
nomination of Douglas, on the 24th at
Baltimore, as the Presidential Candidate;
but the nomination had not yet received
newspaper publicity. We are ever
anxious to give our readers the latest
intelligence from afar. And especially in
these times, when the fate of the nation
hangs upon the selection of a name to fill
the great chair, it is due to the public to
tell them all that is passing. Hence we
throw out our *Extra*.

To our friends of the Pony Express
Company the readers of the paper and
the MOUNTAINEER itself is particularly
indebted for this with many other favors,
as well as to the St. Joseph Daily
Gazette for its promptitude to gather and
disperse the news. From that paper we
give the proceedings in detail.

[BY TELEGRAPH.] BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

The Fifth Day's Proceedings.—Excitement still
running high.—Twenty-four of the Virginia
delegation withdrawn.—Eight delegates from
North Carolina withdrawn.—Other States withdrawn
for consideration.—Judge Douglas and his friends, &c.

BALTIMORE, June 21, 10 p.m.
After a very warm discussion, the New York
delegation have agreed to support the whole
majority report, except, probably, in the case of
Georgia, on which they may vote against the
original delegation. This settles the question,
and to-morrow, if the seceding delegates re-
fuse to take seats, the whole vote of the State
will be cast by the contestants, and Douglas be
nominated by a two-thirds vote. New York
follows suit on the day of personal difficulties.
A quarrel has arisen between John Clancy,
and William H. Lydell, the former charging
the latter with treachery to Douglas. Some
warm personal remarks passed, for which Clancy
holds Lydell personally responsible, and
seems him to-night a warlike message. Should
this not be responded to, a personal collision is
talked of by Clancy.

BALTIMORE, June 22.
The Convention assembled at 10 o'clock
promptly. The theatre is densely crowded.
Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Swartz.

Mr. Wright, of New York, moved that the
journal of yesterday's proceedings be read.
Mr. McCord, of Ohio, moved to dispense with
the reading, if the position of the question could
be stated by the Chair.

The reading was dispensed with.
The Chair then read the motions in their
order, and then stated that the question would
be first taken on the report of Mr. Gettings,
of Maryland, admitting the majority report,
excepting in the case of Alabama, and admitting
in that State the original Charleston delegates.

Mr. Gettings asked to withdraw his report,
which was granted, thus bringing the minority
report proper first in order.

Mr. Krum, of Mo., on behalf of the majority
of the committee, asked leave to file a statement
of the reasons for their conclusion in the report.
Mr. Wright, of Mass., objected.

Mr. Sibley, of Minn., asked whether an ob-
jection could prevent the reading of this state-
ment.

Mr. Krum said if permitted to file his state-
ment, he would waive the right to speak in con-
clusion of the debate.

Mr. Wright, of Mass., still objected, when the
gentleman from Missouri commenced his speech,
he should raise a point of order, he said that
there was no debate on the reports of yesterday,
and, therefore, could be no right of reply.

Mr. Clark, of Mo., called attention to the re-
marks of Messrs. Phillips and Stephens of Ore-
gon, yesterday, which certainly made a debate
on the report.

The President decided that the debate had
taken place, and gave the floor to Mr. Krum.

Mr. Krum then read a statement giving his
reasons for the conclusion of the majority of the
Committee on credentials. He argued that the
secession of the Delegates did create vacancies
and trouble.

The resolutions adopted at the Charleston
Convention recognized such vacancies, and
called on the States to fill them.

The credentials of the Mississippi delegation
were on their face the fact that they were ap-
pointed on the 10th of May, and many were
new names. The old credentials of the Dele-
gates bore on their face the date of their appoint-
ment, not to this Convention, but to Richmond,
and lower down they were accredited to this
Convention. They might as well have been
appointed, also, to the Chicago convention, but
what Democrat would desire to be admitted on
such a roving commission to a Democratic Con-
vention.

The statement proceeded to give similar rea-
sons for the admission of the South delegation
from La., and a compromise of the delegation
from the other States.

who said there was no debatable question before
the Convention.

The President ruled the debate out of order.
Mr. Stevens, of Oregon, rose to a personal
explanation.

Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, objected.
The President—The gentleman from Michi-
gan objecting, the Chair must enforce the rules
of order.

Mr. Stevens—I appeal to the gentleman from
Michigan to withdraw his objection.

Mr. Stuart—No gentleman will go further
than myself in granting personal favor; but the
business of the Convention has already been
delayed so long that I cannot withdraw my
objection.

The President stated that a call had been
made for a decision of the question. He ruled
as the motion was to strike out and insert, it
was inadmissible.

Mr. John Cochrane, of N. Y., held that while
a motion to strike out and insert was inadmis-
sible, yet it only applied to a separate propo-
sition to strike out our inadmissible provision and
insert another. This being a motion to substi-
tute a series of propositions for another series, he
held it inadmissible.

The President, while expressing some doubt,
maintained his original decision.

The question was then taken on the substi-
tute of the whole minority report, by Mr. Ste-
vens, of Oregon, for the whole majority report.

The vote was called by States, and resulted
as follows:
Ayes, 100; nays, 150; so the motion to sub-
stitute Mr. Stevens' minority report for the ma-
jority was lost.

The Chair, having requested that no expres-
sion of applause or dissent should be indulged in,
the result was announced in silence.

The vote then recurred on the adoption of
the majority report.

Mr. Church, of N. Y., and Mr. Jones, of
Tenn., called for a division of the question, on
the proposition.

The question was first put on the first resolu-
tion of the majority report, admitting the
original delegates from Miss., which was carried
nearly unanimously.

The only negative votes being two from
Penn., and half from Iowa. Half vote from
Miss. declined to vote.

Next, Messrs. of N. Y. Mississippi having
been admitted to seats, I move they be admit-
ted at once. (Cries of no, no; yes, yes.)

Capt. Ryderson: Well, I don't care whether
you call aye or nay, I make the motion.

Mr. Cochrane, of N. Y., raised a point of
order, that the report was not adopted, till
admitted to seats.

The President: No motion is before the
Convention, the operation of the previous ques-
tion preventing it.

A vote was then taken on the second resolu-
tion majority report admitting South delegates
from Louisiana; ayes 138, nays 38. So the
second resolution was adopted. The ques-
tion was then taken on the third resolution of
the majority report, admitting Mr. Hindman
and his colleagues, from Arkansas, with power
to cast two votes, and Mr. Hooper and his col-
leagues, the contestants with the power to cast one
vote, and providing that if either of the dele-
gates refused to take their seats, the others shall
be entitled to cast the whole vote of the State.

Mr. Salisbury, Del., called for a division of
the resolution as to take a vote on the propo-
sition contained therein. The President de-
clined the resolution divisible.

A vote was then taken on the fourth resolu-
tion of the majority report, admitting the origi-
nal delegates from the State of Texas. Adopted.
Only 23 votes in the negative; 2 from
Penn., and 4 from Oregon.

A vote was then taken on the fifth resolution,
admitting Messrs. Bayard and Whiteley, of
Del. The resolution was adopted without a
division.

The resolution giving R. L. Chaffee the seat
in the Mississippi delegation, contested by Ben-
jamin S. Hallett, was then adopted—138 to 111.

The seventh resolution of the majority, de-
claring Mr. Offian entitled to the seat in the
Missouri delegation, claimed, by John B. Clark,
was then adopted—138 to 112.

The eighth resolution, admitting the contest-
ing delegates from Ala., was next adopted,
148 ayes, 104 nays.

The question being on the 9th and last resolu-
tion of the majority report, admitting both
delegations from Ga., and dividing the vote of
the State between them, with the provision
that if either refused to take seats, the remain-
ing delegates shall cast the whole vote of the
State. A division of the question was called
for so as to take a vote on each proposition
separately, and a long discussion ensued before
the vote was taken.

Mr. Gardner, of Ga., presented a letter from
the National Democratic delegation from Ga.,
and asked that it be read. (Cries of read, read;
no, no.)

Mr. Butterworth, of N. Y., objected.
Mr. Clancy, of N. Y., inquired if one objec-
tion would prevent the reading.

The President: It will in this stage of the
proceedings.

The gentleman from Ga. can
rise to a question of privilege and read the
communication, the Chair will then decide
whether he is in order. The call for a decision
of the resolution was then withdrawn and the
resolution was lost, 162 to 143. New York voted
in the negative. The whole majority report
was adopted, except the last resolution, divid-
ing the State of Ala. between the original de-
legates and contestants, which was lost, 103
to 143. New York voting no.

Mr. Avery, of N. C.: The author of the Cin-
cinnati plot, is surely to be heard in this
Convention. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Hallett: Sir, I have taught enough for
N. Y., to entitle me to their courtesy. The
soldier of a hundred battles ought to retire
with the honors of war.

Mr. Cochrane, of Pa.: I raise the point of or-
der that the Congress of the United States re-
fused to copyright the Cincinnati platform, and
therefore the Government is not entitled to con-
sideration on that account. [Laughter and ap-
plause.]

Mr. Church, notwithstanding his demand for
the previous question, it was ordered, and the
resolution admitting the Charleston delegates
from Georgia was adopted.

Mr. Hallett, of Massachusetts, then took the
floor. He moved to reconsider the 9th resolu-
tion.

A number of points of order were raised,
and a warm skirmish took place.

The question was then put, first on the propo-
sition to lay on the table the motion to re-
consider the vote by which the minority report
of Mr. Stevens, of Oregon, was rejected, and
the Convention refused to lay the motion of
reconsideration on the table, by the vote of
1184 to 1284. New York voting no.

And the most intense excitement Mr.
Cochrane then reported, put the motion for a
recess till seven o'clock, which was carried,
amidst the consternation of the Northwestern
men, and the reviving hopes of the South.

EVENING SESSION.
BALTIMORE, June 22.
The Convention assembled at 7 o'clock, with
a crowded audience.

Much interest was excited by the proceed-
ings, and heightened by the prevalence of the
report that Mr. Douglas had telegraphed to
withdraw his name, which was known only by
a few.

As soon as the Convention was called to or-
der and quiet, a congressional struggle for
the floor took place.

Messrs. Salisbury, of Delaware, Cochrane, of
Pennsylvania, and Gorman, of Minnesota, all
rising simultaneously.

The floor was given to Mr. Salisbury, who
corrected the vote of Delaware, as reported in
the evening papers. They represented as ac-
cording to the administration of the several dele-
gates from Louisiana. They did not so vote,
but voted for the admission of the original
delegates.

Mr. Cochrane next obtained the floor, and
moved the previous question in the motion
pending, which was to reconsider the vote by
which the Convention rejected the minority
report of Stevens, of Oregon.

The Convention reconsidered the previous ques-
tion. The motion to reconsider the vote was
then lost, by ayes 103 nays 149.

New York voting in the negative. Immense
applause. The motion to reconsider the sev-
eral resolutions adopted at the morning session,
was then laid on the table.

Mr. Russell, of Virginia, proposed to raise for
President and Vice President, the United
States, and on that called the previous ques-
tion.

Mr. Russell, of Virginia, Salisbury, of Mary-
land, and McHenry, of Pennsylvania, arose
at the same time. McHenry moved to adjourn
till to-morrow.

Mr. Salisbury made the same motion.
There was much excitement.

Mr. Stuart, of Michigan—I raise the point of
order; that the motion now be entertained
which is before the President to adjourn to-
morrow. New York and several other
States called for a vote by States. The motion
was then withdrawn.

Mr. Russell, of Virginia, took the floor. He
said the time had now arrived when it became
his duty—

Mr. Gorman, of Minn., arose amidst the ex-
citement; he raised the point of order. The
previous question on seconding must be put
before other debate.

Mr. Russell considered what he had to say
as a matter of privilege, under the action of
the convention on questions arising out of the
report of the committee on credentials. The
motion had become final, completely, irrevoc-
ably, and it became the duty of the delegates
from Virginia to inform the Convention that it
was not consistent with their sense of duty to
be constituents to participate longer in the
deliberations. Applause, which was immedi-
ately checked by the Chair.

A voice—Let them cheer their treachery and
disunion to their heart's content.

The excitement and confusion was with diffi-
culty checked by the Chair.

Mr. Russell continued: They had taken this
step after mature deliberation and after ex-
hausting all honorable efforts to obviate its ne-
cessity. In addition to the names which ap-
pear on the record he desired to state that the
delegates to whom were just ordered tickets to
be issued, some of them at least would not
join in the deliberations of the Convention, for
the reasons that induced them to take this
important step would be rendered to their con-
stituents, and they only had to bid the Con-
vention a respectful adieu. 23 delegates from
Virginia then withdrew from the Convention,
leaving 6 remaining.

Mr. Moffatt, of Virginia, stated the reason
why he did not withdraw from the Convention,
he was appointed by a district convention to
which he owed allegiance, they elected him to
come here, not to go away. He was
elected to the National Democratic Con-
vention and no other, he was elected to rep-
resent his constituents in this Convention, but
not to withdraw from it to carry out the
wishes of the people who are national, not sec-
tional, and they only had to bid the Con-
vention a respectful adieu. [Applause.]

Mr. Moffatt was called to order, and yielded
the floor to Mr. Landon, of North Carolina,
who announced that the way of the North
Carolina delegates, on account of what they
considered to be an outraged perpetrated upon
him by the Convention, they would withdraw
from the Convention, and they would bid the
Convention a respectful adieu. He therefore an-
nounced that eight of the delegates would re-
tire.

Mr. Firing, of Tennessee, said the delegates
from that State had exhibited in that Con-
vention, as far as possible, every disposition to
harmonize the actions of the Convention, and
bring them to a happy result. They were the
first to propose resolutions and harmonize the
platform; they had a candidate dear to them,
and had lost him away to harmonize the Con-
vention, and now they were to be asked to
ask him to withdraw temporarily for consulta-
tion as to what their future action should be.

Mr. Caldwell, of Kentucky, on the part of
a portion of the delegation from that State,
desired to say that circumstances have arisen
which make it doubtful in the minds of the
delegation whether they can consent to con-
tinue with this body. They had come here to
nominate a candidate acceptable to all the

Convention. This appeared now to be doubtful.
In view of the process of disintegration, which
had been going on, they did not wish to retire
from the Convention on any technical grounds,
but did not wish to participate in making new
nominations of a candidate, not acceptable to
all parts of the Union; that were not yet pre-
pared to withdraw from the Convention, but
wished leave to retire for consultation. Leave
was granted.

At this point the South delegation from
Louisiana entered the hall, amidst applause,
and took seats.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, on the part of six
delegates from Maryland, desired to announce
that they preferred a man to principles.
[Loud cries of order.] States had been dis-
franchised by the adoption of the unit rule till
it becomes inconsistent with honor to remain
cherishing with warm remembrances, the good
deeds the Democracy had formerly done for
the South. They bid them farewell with re-
served.

Mr. Glass, of Maryland, had not agreed with
his colleagues in their secession, but desired
nevertheless to decline further action with
the Convention, without joining any seceding
bodies.

Mr. Walker, of Tennessee, was a member of
the Baltimore Convention twenty years ago,
and since that time he had voted for every
Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and
every Democratic candidate in his ball-
ot. He should be the last to leave the ship,
and having voted for twenty years, he an-
nounced to this Convention that if he lived
till the next Presidential election, he should
vote for the nominee of this Convention.

[Loud applause.] He was proud to find by
his side many delegates from Tennessee, ac-
tuated by the same feelings. There are many
gallant hearts from the land of Jackson who
will maintain their mind. He referred to the
action of the State Convention of Tennessee,
which labored for hours to adopt a platform
to harmonize one part of the country, and
passed a resolution nominating Governor John-
son as their first choice for President; but
pledging the State to give its hearty support to
the nominee of the party, whether he came
from the North or South, provided he can
cordially endorse the Cincinnati platform. He
then stated that the Convention, which had
been called to order, would nominate a candi-
date who can't endorse the Cin-
cinnati platform. He proceeded to extol the
Northern Democracy for the fidelity of the
Union and the whole country, and to declare
that he would never endeavor to crowd on
these a right to crush them. The Tennessee
delegation had not yet formally withdrawn
from the Convention, and he hoped that bet-
ter counsel would prevail.

Mr. Jones, of Conn., followed charging that
while the States had originally intended to
bolt on the platform, they had no sooner gone
out than they offered to unite on a candidate
who was not nominated. It was
not a question of principles but a proscriptive fight
between the North and the South.

He then stated that he had been a
member of the convention of his remark, that he had
been a Democrat from the time he drew milk from
his mother's breast. [Laughter.] He should
never desert the Democratic party.

Mr. Smith, of California, took the floor.
While he could not say his Democracy dated
back to a time of which he had no recollection,
he could boast that it was as clear as the sun,
California stood here with an able, strong heart
to see the downfall of the democratic party.

[Loud laughter.] Yes, he repeated the down-
fall of the democratic party for it had been es-
tablished by an ass now on this floor.—[Loud
cries of order and much excitement, during
which Mr. Smith continued, standing on a
settee from which he was speaking.] Several
delegates rose in different parts of the hall,
and Mr. Smith with his arms folded, stood surveying
them and sneering contemptuously. After much
confusion the President stated that the remarks
made by the gentleman were only made by the
indulgence of the convention, and the chair
hoped he would proceed in order.

Mr. Smith, when silence was restored, said
it was the most extraordinary thing possible, that
a delegate should attempt to dictate how he
should speak. He should express himself as he
thought proper, and while he was no braggado
he desired to say in all earnestness, that any
man who held object to what he should say,
knew well his remedy. He did not know what
was the use of language, if it was not used
plainly, unless it should only be as some writers
had expressed it, to conceal what a person
means from himself. He was in the habit of using
it to express his ideas; if he spoke of the com-
pany in the boxes, he should call them the fair
and if he spoke of the gas lamps he should
call them by their names. He was not com-
ing to use words such as he thought appropriate to
the thing he spoke of. This convention had
properly been held in a theatre, and the comedy
of errors, in the performance of which, it had
been engaged in a tragedy of blood. This ac-
tion of an irregular convention, (Derision and
laughter.) He said irregular convention, be-
cause every resolution that had been carried by
a rule which one of the Illinois delegates had
confessed to him was a trick. (Cries of order.)

Mr. Taylor, of Rhode Island, rose to a point
of order. The gentleman who is speaking by
the indulgence of the convention, had no right
to indulge in offensive remarks. I desire to
inform you from holding him to account for the question.
[Loud applause.]

Mr. Merrick, of Ill., appealed to all parties to
remember that they were in a National Con-
vention and the presence of ladies. He hoped all
would preserve order and decorum in debate.
[Applause.] The gentleman from California
has made charges of a personal character against
the whole delegation from Illinois. I desire to
ask the individual delegate he alludes to,
in order that he may take the responsibility on
himself.

Mr. Smith—I attempted to speak, but was
interrupted by loud cries of order.

Mr. Smith, of California, hoped the gentleman
would be permitted to proceed in order.

Mr. A. Smith—I intended to be heard, and
must say that the Convention is acting like a
sick child who shows great reluctance to take
physic.

Mr. Claiborne, of Missouri, made an eloquent
speech in favor of Douglas.

After some further discussion the Convention
adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Mr. Douglas has telegraphed here to modify
the platform as much as possible, and if neces-
sary, to withdraw his name. There is much
excitement. Quite a number of telegraphic
dispatches have been sent to Mr. Douglas by
friends here, exhorting him not to embarrass
their action, but to leave himself in the hands of
his friends.

There is speaking in Monument Square to-
night, but very little enthusiasm.

FROM THE WEST.
The following communication was very
kindly preserved in the pocket of the
party to whose charge it was committed
for delivery to us by the expressman from
the West, until after our last issue.

"Better late than never," though; and
with many thanks for the kindness, we
give the letter to the public.

Major Egan starts a party of "Moun-
taineer" boys to-day on the route; and it
is more than probable there will ere long
be a through path beaten for fast news to
and from the Pacific coast:

REMY VALLEY, June 10th, 1860.
ERRORS MOUNTAINEER:
On Friday the 8th inst., about 4 p.m., we
were attacked by some thirty or forty Indians
of the Go-Shute tribe, at Schell Creek station.
They came up very suddenly, and demanded
all the provisions we had, which was a large
amount, Mr. N. B. Oldham having deposited
about 600 lbs. of bacon and 1000 lbs. of flour
there a few days previously. On being refused,
a fight ensued, in which several of the savages
were killed. There were four of us—none of
whom were hurt. We took four rifles and
about twenty bows from them.

Fearing a return of a still larger party, and
as our ammunition was nearly exhausted, we
thought best to leave. Accordingly, we gal-
loped up the stock and started in the night
towards Deep Creek. When near Antelope
Springs, we met the mail. I returned with it,
the other men continuing to Deep Creek with
the stock.

On passing Schell Creek in the morning, we
found the station burned, and three of the na-
tives—some of their prominent men—still lying
dead on the ground. Lieut. Perkins had passed
on the Wednesday previous.

I have not time to give particulars, as Mr.
Egan is about starting four men east with the
express. It is ready to start.

In great haste, yours &c.,
PETER NEAR.

WITHDRAWAL.
On account of the anticipated
departure for the country of the
senior partner of our firm, we are sorry
to announce the dissolution at the end of
the present volume of our partnership.

We make the announcement thus early to
give such parties as have accounts against
the MOUNTAINEER Office an opportunity
of forwarding them to us. The business
will be conducted after the termination of
the present volume in the name of James
Ferguson. After the present date no
orders will be drawn by us.

BLAIR & FERGUSON.
G. S. L. City, June 30, 1860.

RETURNED HOME.—Capt. Cooley, of
Grantville, and his party, who took out
the freight of Col. Howe's command, re-
turned yesterday. They were well, and
reported the Indians pretty friendly in
that region. The Colonel was in a fair
way for enjoying good winter-quarters,
and of being lulled in his slumbers by the
peace-melodies of his band of bugles.

What a comfort for a soldier it is to be
sent out of the path of trouble.

STILL ON HAND.
OUR customers will still find us at the old
stand, ready to serve them with our fine
and cheap

SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS.
We have a nice lot of
Straw, Tuscan, and Horse Hair
BONNETS,
With suitable
TRIMMINGS,
which we will sell cheap. Also,
Summer Shawls, Light Dress Goods,
and a general variety of

DRY GOODS,
Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps,
and Ready-Made Clothing.

Come and see us at the
NEW STORE,
ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.
April 25, 1860 36-1f

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS
WANTED.
I WILL give constant employment to 20 good
hand and shoe makers. W. JENNINGS.
44-1f

CLAUDE CLIVE
WOULD respectfully inform his friends that he yet
holds forth at the OLD STAND, EAST
TEMPLE STREET.

TAILORING DONE.
AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE. A good supply of heavy
CLOTHS, suitable for pants, always on hand.
Buckskin, Sables, &c., made to order. Very
fashionable and the latest fashion.
Cutting done to order. CHARGES REASON-
ABLE. If a fit you would have, call on
1-1f

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1-1f

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holds forth at the OLD STAND, EAST
TEMPLE STREET.